Snow Lake, South Indian I d House, Piney, Pukatawagan, aasagomach, and Wabowden. Oxford Thompson, House,

Cable television service has proliferated in Manitoba in the last few years from service to about 16 major communities in 1979 to approximately 32 by the of 1982. By fall three more communities may have service with another eight sidered. In addition to expansion in the number of communities served, there been an increase in the variety of services offered. A new Canadian satellic communities receive American satellite service but the majority of Manitoba four Canadian stations and three U.S. stations.

PERS VSP KE

the Winnipeg Free Press, Was a Prairie Graphic, Thompson oa has eight daily newspapers: t un, Dauphin Bulletin, Portage la Reminder, and Roblin News. Sun **lanitoba** Daily Brandon Flon

journ also also about 70 weekly newspapers serving farmers, the suburban areas of the City of Winnipeg, which is ic press. A number of trade, business and specialized published in Manitoba. ethnic also and are are Manitoba, the here papers for

2 OFFIC POST

90 post offices in Manitoba. The largest of these, the Gener handles nearly 400 million pieces of mail annually. In Noffice operates or contracts 425 vehicles to transport mail the sover 800 street letter boxes a day, and employs more than Off 590 clears There are 'Winnipeg, anada Post Dvince, pr

GOVERNMENT

HISTOR

e territory that is now called Manitoba was part of the vast Rupert's Lahat were under the juridiction of the Hudson's Bay Company until 187 e clear that Canada was to purchase and annex Rupert's Land, congrete inhabitants of Red River about their status and land rights, and ere intensified when Canadian government surveyors arrived in Red Ref of 1869 to begin preparatory work for a land survey of the Northwell government was formed under Louis Riel, which negotiated the entry t into Confederation as the province of Manitoba. Manitoba came 5, 1870, upon proclamation of the Manitoba Act, and was the first province of manitoba and was the first province. four. visional government original territory into C 1870, clear the Jo that were 15, became tlement the summer The among Sions July ings join

chibald For er > H go

For the next few months the Lieutenant-Governor, Adams Archibald, covernment by proclamation. The first election was held December 28, 13 archibald created the electoral machinery.

The Manitoba Act provided for a bicameral legislature—that is, two levels the House of Commons and the Senate nationally. The two levels (chamber gislative council of seven members appointed for life and an elective assemble legislative council was abolished after six years and Manitoba has since nly an elected legislature. legislative council The legislative co only the

his stion as to who was the first Premier of Masmier. Some historians assert that Alfred B Executive Council by Archibald, was recognistorians say Marc A. Girard, named as Pr Premier because he was able to choose his There is considerable question as to who first cabinet selected by a Premier. Some his chosen to be a member of the Executive Couminister of the council. Other historians say I ris in 1874, was the first real Premier becau

Provincial political parties as we know them today did not exist in Manitol the turn of the century. During the first few years after 1870 the policies adopt legislature were those of the Lieutenant-Governors sent from Ottawa. Subsomembers of the legislature tended to be identified with one of the major powhose policies they supported, and later as supporters of the national Liberal servative parties. The first Manitoba government to be elected while bearing a vincial party label was the Conservatives in 1899. Their platform was a pledge omy and efficiency in government operations and an end to the public sale of Manitoba.

The Conservatives held power until 1915, when they were forced to scandal involving the construction of the Legislative Building, for whi overpayments had been made. They were replaced by the Liberals under who remained in office until 1922.

The Norris government retained power in the 1920 election, but widespr for the party system in Manitoba in the immediate postwar period helped to Liberals to a minority position, with only 21 of the 55 seats. In the legislatur also seven Conservatives, 12 United Farmers of Manitoba, 11 Labor membe Independents. The United Farmers refused to form the official Oppositio Labor and Independent members could not be counted on to vote in an pattern

Feelings against the party system were again reflected in the 1922 elmade the United Farmers the largest group with 28 of the 55 members. Funited Farmer member believed himself responsible only to his own const the United Farmers lacked a party organization and had no leader. T called on John Bracken, then president of the Manitoba Agricultural Cothem in the legislature and become Premier.

The United Farmers decided in 1928 to get out of politics and Mr. Brack the Liberals for support. This move was formalized in 1931 and the Liberalran as a coalition in 1932, taking 38 seats in the legislature. ran as a

n only 23 seats and were coalition. However, Son five seats and gave the rvatives 16, Independen r-Progressives won calition of the expand the coalition ious year, had won five sea ious year, Conservatives which had been formed the previous heir support. The CCF won seven communists one. attempt the 1936 election the Liber-onservatives in their attemp In the 1 Conser which the

provincial parties to agree to inservatives, CCF and Social duratio for the In 1940 the Second World War caused the provincial pawhich comprised the Liberal-Progressives, Conservatives, parties agreed not to take part in any federal political action

in Bracken Stuart S. Garson replaced John resigned to enter federal politics.